CHINA AT WAR WITH THE WORLD. ATTEMPTS TO CHECK THE STAMPEDE.

Taku Forts Fire on Allied Fleet and Are Silenced and Captured.

Fighting Is Heavy and Losses of Powers Are Considerable-International Column Retreats to Tien-Tsin.

London, June 19, 3:30 a. m.-China has declared war against the world. The Taku forts have opened fire upon the international fleet and have been dismantled and captured.

The accounts of what took place are still unsatisfactory, the best semiofilcial information being the dispatch received at Berlin from Che-Foo.

The unofficial narratives coming by way of Shanghai vary and bear evidence of supplanting the main facts with guesswork. One dispatch says that the Yorktown participated in the bombardment. Another asserts that American marines formed part of the storming force of 2,000. An Associated Press dispatch from Che-Foo, dated yesterday afternoon, says:

"The forts on both sides of Taku are now occupied. The Chinese opened fire unexpectedly. The casualties to the mixed force were as follows:

"Killed-British, 1; German, 3; Russian, 1, and French, 1. Wounded-British, 4; German, 7; Russian, 45, and French, 1,

"Chinese torpedo boats were selzed." The Shanghal correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing yesterday, says: "The forts began firing in observance of orders from Pekin, conveyed in a personal edict from the Empress Dowager by advice of Kang Yi (President of the Ministry of War). Several warships were struck by shells from the 12-inch

"The heavy Russian losses were due to the blowing up of the magazines of Mandshur.

"Four hundred Chinese are reported killed. The Chinese, when retreating, fell into the hands of the Russian land forces."

The Daily News has the following from Che-Foo:

"Two of the forts were blown up. The thirty-two warships at Taku aggregated 200,000 tons and carried more than 300 guns."

The Shanghal correspondent of the Times, under yesterday's date, gives the following description, said to be from official sources, of the action at Taku:

"On the afternoon of June 16, in view of the large bodies of Chinese troops assembling at the forts, and of the facts that torpedoes had been laid in the river, and that all communications were interrupted, the naval commanders held a council and decided to send an ultimatum, calling for the disbandment of the troops and announcing that if this demand were not complied with before 2 a. m. of the following day, the united squadron would destroy the forts.

"Shortly after midnight the forts opened fire. The British, French, German, Russian and Japanese warships replied. Two of the forts were blown up and the rest were carried by assault. "Two British, one American and five Chinese warships are in Che-Foo Har-

The morning papers consider that a state of war practically exists, and that

the issue is between Eastern and Western civilization,

ARRANGING CHINA'S FUTURE.

Japan and European Cabinets Exchanging Notes under date of Thursday, June 14, that he -Course of United States.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL

Washington, June 18 .- European cabinets and Japan are now in correspondence as to the course they shall jointly pursue with

respect to China. These negotiations are confined at this time, it is thought, to the question of means of relieving the foreign legations in Pekin. Because of the announced independent policy of the United States, Secretary Hay has t been consulted as to the measures which

the other Powers propose to taks. Diplomats here predict, however, that the United States cannot long maintain its present stand. From concurrent action to joint action is only a step, and developments are likely to be such that this Government may have to cast its lot with foreign Powers in order to insure adequate protection for American interests.

All questions respecting the political fu ture of China will, it is believed, he laid aside until the legations in Pekin are relieved. When the international troops of cupy the Chinese capital then the diplomat ic tangle will have to be unraveled.

"One diplomat, discussing the situation thought that if it should be found impossible to galvanize the Chinese Governmen into life and force it to protect foreigners and their interests, the Powers might de termine to divide the Empire into spheres, which their troops would police. Eventual ly these spheres would pass under the control of the various Powers. The United States would hestitate to agree to any such course, unless the Powers should be willing to guarantee to American commerce the same privileges it now enjoys.

"One diplomat with whom I talked said that the present Chinese crisis is as embarrassing to Europe and Japan as it is

"Japan is not ready to deal with any un toward developments that may arise," he continued, "for the reason that her finances are not in condition to meet the strain in cident to hostilities. Russia would have preferred that the status quo in China be aintained until her railroad is completed Emperor William is anxious that his navy be on a better footing before he acis, Great Britain would like the South African war ended. France has her exposition and President McKinley has the campaign. In view of this lack of preparation I am hopeful that the Powers will determine to se tle the Chineses question without war."

SEYMOUR'S FAILURE.

London, June 18 .- In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Broderick, the parliamentary secretary of the Foreign Office amplified the Admiralty's news from Che-Foo. He said that the Japanese warship reported that the Chinese forts opened fire on the gunboats at the mouth of the river yesterday at 12:30 a. m.; that the ships then engaged the forts, and that the en gagement was proceeding when the Japanese ship left, at 5:20 a. m. yesterday. Detachments from all the foreign was ships were landed Saturday to protect

There was one Chinese warship at Taku, which remained passive.

Mr. Broderick added that British, Russian Japanese and French re-enforcements were

due to arrive about Thursday. The fitting out of the Japanese battleship Asahi of 15,300 tons, being finished at Clyde Bank, is being expedited, and she is under

Lord Ballsbury was questioned in the House of Lords to-day on the Chinese sit-

able to enlighten the House on the state and in other movements. They have, how-of stairs in China. Admiral Ssymour, he ever, a string tied to them. Before taking

nued, had returned to Tien-Tsin, but the Government did not know exactly why, nor what Admiral Seymour's intentions

The failure of the international force to reach Pekin has greatly intensified the anxiety here as to the fate of the Europeans huddled together in the legations at the Chinese capital, and it was feared also that the check to Admiral Seymour's forces, necessitating their return to Tien-Tsin, will lend to large accessions to the ranks of the Boxers and make thir suppression still more difficult.

FRENCH IMPERILED.

Paris, June 18.—The French Consul General in South China, who was instructed to send into Tonquin all the French citizens at Yunnan-Sen, cables from the latter place, movement."

yesterday:
"Ninth Infantry, Colonel Liscum, ordered to Taku on Logan, transportation Port Albert, probably start 2tth; typhoon delays movement."



Jerman Minister to China, Who Is Re-

ported to Have Been Murdered. LEADING TOPICS

TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

For Missouri-Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; east to southeast winds. For Illinois-Fair Tuesday and Wednesday, with warmer in north east portion.

For Arkansas-Fair Tuesday and

Wednesday; easterly winds. 1. Roosevelt Checks the Stampede.

China at War With the World.

3. Kerens Re-elected Committeeman, Tanner Defeated by Cullom Side. Texas and Arkansas Present a Con-

4. State Delegations Getting Ready.

5. One Hundred Clubs in Parade. Boers Fail to Oppose British.

6. Race-Track Results. Baseball Scores.

7. Threaten to Sue Police Officials. Mrs. Doman Secures Warrant, Now Has Police Guard. Williams Tells of the Assault.

Editorial. Events in Society.

Amusing Gossip of the Convention, . The Rallroads. Presidents Meet To-Day in Chicago.

Row in K. of L. Meeting. 11. New Corporations. Transfers of Realty.

Government Weather Report. 12. Grain and Other Markets.

13. Financial News. River Telegrams.

14. City News in Brief. Bullet Ended His Life. Smith Academy Exercises

Kern Representatives Here. had been prevented from leaving with his companions by the Viceroy, and that his house and all the missions have been burned. He adds that everything, including their clothes, has been stolen, and that they

foregoing is the situation referred to by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, in his speech of June 11.

OREGON'S CREW DEPLETED. SPECIAL BY CABLE Hong-Kong, June 18 .- (Copyright, 1960, by the New York Herald Company.)—The bat-ttleship Oregon is going north, but is delayed on account of the smallness of the

crew, which was depleted to man the gunoats sent to Taku. MESSAGE FROM MACARTHUR. Washington, June 18 .- The War Department has received the following cablegram from General MacArthur at Manfia, dated

OREGON IS GOING TO TAKU.

Kempff's Squadron Increases-New Orders to MacArthur-Minister Wu Talks.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, June 18 .- As a result of the grave situation in China, partly revealed in dispatches to-day from Rear Admiral Remey and Commander E. D. Taussig of the Yorktown, further measures were taken to-day for the protection of American interests in the Celestial Empire. The battleship Oregon has been directed

to proceed with sallors and marines to With the arrival of the Oregon at Taku our naval force will consist, in addition to

the battleship, of the Newark, Yorktown, Concord, Nashville and Monocacy. Rear Admiral Kempff has been directed to act concurrently with the forces of the other Powers without binding the future

policy of the United States. General MacArthur has been informed of the necessity of hurrying the Ninth Infantry to Taku as soon as possible, and it is expected to sail Sunday. Colonel E. H. Liscum, the commander, is ordered to report to Minister Conger and co-operate with

The matters were determined upon at a onference at the White House this morning, in which Mr. McKinley, Secretary Hay and Acting Secretary of the Navy Hackett

him and the naval forces in establishing

While the action of the Chinese in firing from the Taku forts upon the foreign fleet is not regarded as an act of war, it is regarded as justifying the President in acting, and he feels that he can now say to the country that in sending troops to Taku ing Americans and their interests.

Minister Wu is sure the attack was due lerstanding; perhaps the foreign fleet had falled to ask permission from the Viceroy before passing the forts. In any event, he is certain that the Government did not direct that such a hostile act h

The Instructions sent to Admiral Kempff require him to act concurrently with other commanders in the occupation of the forts

any important action, he must first com municate with Washington.

"The United States Government will rot sursue a dog-in-the-manger policy," said an official authorized to speak. 'Nor will It interfere with the political affairs of China. It intends to take every means in its power to protect American life and property and American interests generally. Congress will not be called together to authorize the President to act. There is sufficient strength in the Government to defend American interests-not to make war cr any declaration of it. In landing troops the President is acting solely to protect Americans, just as marines, who are sea soldiers, are on land in China, and have on similar occasions in the past been landed." Seymour's Retreat.

The return of Admiral Seymour's relief column to Tien-Tsin is interpreted here as a very bad sign. Some think his retreat was due to information that the foreign legations in Pekin have been burned and the diplomatic corps and foreigners massacred, but this is not generaly credited If the foreigners in the Capital are still alive, they are certainly in a desperate plight. They are probably besieged and ave had no opportunity of obtaining food and water. An official acquainted with conditions in Pekin said it might very well be that the foreigners had killed the horses belonging to the foreign Ministers and have been subsisting on horseflesh, but the ques-

tion of water supply is a difficult one. Admiral Seymour was probably obliged to return to Tien-Tain because of the failure of the provision train to reach him and the lack of water except that in the streams and wells along the road, which may have been poisoned.

It is now evident that a stronger column well provisioned, must force its way to Pekin. There will be no lack of troops. Great Britain, Russia, Japan and the United States have given orders to strong detachments to proceed to Taku. From that point they will so by water to Tien-Tsin, and then march to Pekin over the road fol-lowed by Admiral Seymour's column. The Ninth Infantry will be conveyed from

fanila by the transport Port Albert, and

Issues a Statement Declining to Be a Candidate.

Roosevelt, Urged by Mark Hanna,

Platt Feels Temporarily Foiled, but Quay

DOES NOT SAY HE WILL NOT ACCEPT.

Declares the Rough Rider Will Be Nominated—Battle of the Bosses On-Warfare Now Open.

BY HARRY S. BROWN.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL Philadelphia, June 18.—Governor Rooserelt checked his own boom for the vice presidency to-day, to the disgust of Platt. the rage of Hanna and the distress of the nine hundred and odd delegates, who had come here to make him McKinley's running mate.

In consequence, the convention is all at sea. It may be Roosevelt, after all. It may be Long of Massachusetts or Doiliver of

Yet the big news is not that the convenest sort of a contest is on between Hanna on one side and Platt and Quay on the other, and that New York has become involved in a quarrel that may result in

nutshell. Roosevelt for the time being has been taken at his word, and the stampede has quieted down. This is a victory for Hanna, who is now talking strongly in favor of Secretary Long. The Dolliver men are hard at work and hope to show Hanna to-morrow that they have strength enough to command the situation, and thus

ward Cornelius N. Bliss, but Mr. Bliss stopped him. Under no circumstances will Mr. Bliss allow his name to be considered. The New York delegation met to-night and took no action on the vice presidency matter. Senator Depew presided, and the only business transacted was the appointment of members to represent the State on committees, Lemuel E. Quigg is on the Committee on Resolutions. Senator Platt was at the meeting. So was was Governor Roosevelt. Mr. Bilss got in after the meeting had adjourned. Nearly everybody was frigid. Roosevelt and Platt and Bilss all read fight in one another's eyes. There was no hand shaking. This was natural in view of the fierce struggle that has filled every minute of this day, that has been so big with events that will bear on the campaign in New York State this year. was at the meeting. So was was Governo paign in New York State this year, Hanna's Bad Half Hour.

The story of the day must really begin with the administration dinner at Clement A. Griscom's house last night. While Han-na was at the dinner word reached him that Roosevelt had stampeded the Repub-lican cattle and had shown an inclination to recede from his decision not to run for

The national leader almost broke the glassware with the violence of his emotion. He deciared that Roosevelt must be tricking him. The Governor, he said, had appealed to him and to the President to prevent his nomination, saying that it was distasteful to him and that he wanted to be Governor of New York again. He had be Governor of New York again. He had been taken at his word and had been prom-

Hanna expressed his disgust and came to the city determined to force Roosevelt out of the race and have a fight with Platt and Quay if they did not quit smashing the ad-ministration eggs. When he came be found situation which taught him the folly of dining in the country while Platt and Quay remained behind. The Governor was undeided whether he should issue a statement or not, and in the meantime the Roosevelt ause was growing.

The Pennsylvania delegation had met and by a vote of 52 to 2 had agreed to support Roosevelt. Other delegations were doing the same thing. A coterie of friends of the Governor, among them General Frank V. Greene, himself a candidate for Vice President, were going around appealing to dele-gations and telling them that the Governor was not a candidate.

was not a candidate.

Some of them whispered that the Governor really ought to be nominated for President, but this was, of course, said without the authority of the Governor. F. W. Hoils, one of the Governor's friends, said to several delegates that he believed at least so of the delegates really desired the noming. of the delegates really desired the nomina-tion of Governor Roosevelt for President. The aims of Senator Platt and his friends were to prevent the Governor from making any statement either encouraging or re-pelling his nomination. They said to him "You have niready said enough; just leave it in the air. There is no escaping the nomination and you cannot refuse it."

Roosevelt's Terms. Intimation was made to the New York machine leaders that the Governor could be induced to run for Vice President if General Greene were nominated for Gov-ernor. This called out no other remark than that General Greene for a new or-ganization man seemed to be a very per-severing sort of politician.

But a greater surprise was in store for the leaders from New York when Hanna got to work. They were told that Hanna's chief concern about Roosevelt was that his nomination for Vice President might lead to the selection of a candidate for Gov-ernor that would put the electoral vote in

The story goes that they were informed The story goes that they were informed that Roosevelt could be named on the national ticket if the administration could be consulted about the candidate for Governor. This proposition was declared to be ridiculous. It was rejected by the leaders from New York with scorn. Platt's friends said he was perfectly competent to look after the situation in New York. Platt, they said, had taken Hanna's ad-vice in 1896 and rejected George W. Al-dridge for Governor and had got Black on

his hands. Once was enough.

Hanna and Roosevelt in the Governor's room. Hanna, during this conversation de-manded of the Governor that he issue a statement sufficiently strong to take him out of the consideration of the convention. He said if the Governor did not do so, he (Hanna) would be discredited because he had taken him at his word during his visit to Washington, and acting on that, had told all the delegates that Roosevelt would not have it.

Hanna further told the Governor that if he did not take this stand at once he would be heralded all over the country as a man who did not know his own mind. Firing this shaft. Hairne left the Governor to be tion is in a tangle with no candidate for pulled and hauled by his anti-organization. Vice President in sight, but that the hard- | friends on one side and his machine friends on the other.

Mrs. Roosevelt's Advice. Mrs. Roosevelt was sent for, and she had a long talk with her husband. She advised him not to take it, and Chairman Gdell was Roosevelt losing both the vice presidency called into the family council. In passing and the governorship.

The situation at midnight can be put in great reliance on the judgment of his wife.

The Governor's Statement.

The Governor had met probably 400 persons during the day and had listened to a perfectly bewildering assortment of ad-vice, and finally, at 4 o'clock, he issued his statement asking the delegates not to vote for him. In this statement the Governor endeavored to please neither Hanna nor Platt and to avoid offending both.

The statement contained nothing new. Everybody knew that he did not desire the nomination. What the convention wanted to know was "would he refuse it if tendered." This the Governor did not an-

swer.
The general impression remained that he

would accept it.

The statement pleased Hanna mightily, The statement pleased Hanna migntily, because it gave him time to rearrange his scattered forces, but it mortally offended Senator Platt. The old New York leader, suffering terribly from his broken rib, almost unable to move and at times nearly prostrated, was not so weak that he could not show anyer.

prostrated, was not so weak that he could not show anger.

He had the convention all set up at 4 o'clock, to nominate Roosevelt and unhorse Hanna. His control of it was gone, at least temporarily, within ten minutes after the Governor's statement had been read by the delegates. Platt sat in his room and said things. He was particularly incensed at the action of the New Yorkers who belong to the machine and yet had advised Roosevelt to issue the statement. No one doubts that there will be trouble when the delegation gets home. A new State ticket from Governor down is among he possibilities, with Roosevelt out in the

The question that now confronts the convention is, "If not Rooseveit, who?"

Bliss is clearly out of the running. The
Platt machine is against him, and he said
himself this evening that he would not eccept the nomination

His own words are: "Make I ment that I am not to be consid words are: "Make my stateas strong as you can. I will not run for Vice President. I have never intended to This is conclusive and final."

Mr. Bilss having thus read himself out, a plan was put on foot to have the New York delegation nominate Benj. B. Odell, Jr. This movement came from the friends of Governor Rossevelt, who feared that the statement he issued would only helf the stampede, and that if some other candi-date was not agreed on immediately the Governor would be the favorite in the morning. This movement had not made much headway by midnight.

The candidacy of Mr. Odell is likely to be combatted by Hanna, who, defeated in his desire to get Mr. Bliss, is now turning to Long. Failing to get Long, he

Dolliver and Long.

The Dolliver men to-night are working with desperate activity. While the Roosevelt boom is in drydock, they are trying to get far out to sea. They have organized into committees, and are visiting all the State hendquarters. They want the support of everybody, and are working inteiligently.

Hanna's trusted friends are also at work,

and the Long candidacy is really showing But is Roosevelt really out of it? That is the question every one is asking. Quay says "No." He declared to-night that the Governor's statement made no difference.
"The convention," he said, "knows that
he did not want it. It also knows he is too good a soldier to decline. Pennsylvania will stay by Roosevelt till the end."

Senator Platt says nothing. Many of the senator Platt says nothing. Many of the machine men in the delegation say the Governor will be nominated just the same as if he had made no statement to-day. Some call it his "letter of acceptance." They say that when California is called that State will support the Governor and that the stampede will come after all.
Governor Roosevelt late to-night was cheerful over his success in checking the rush in his direction, but he is by no means rush it his direction, but he is by no means assured that the danger is past. He knows that Secretary Long is not a popular, magnetic candidate. He knows that New York will not accept Mr. Bilss and that Mr. Bilss and that

He said to Senator Chandler to-night: "I will not decline again. I will deal with the with hot decline again. I will deal with the situation as it develops."

When the Governor appeared in the hotel

when the Governor appeared in the notes corridors to-night he was greeted with the same wild enthusiasm and ringing cheers that met him when he came here on Satur-day. He was almost mobbed by the crowd. No one else here except Chauncey M. De-pew has provoked a hurrah.

ROOSEVELT'S WAVERING ANGERS HANNA.

Boss Resents the Governor's Present Attitude as an Insult to and Humiliation of the President.

BY JAMES CREELMAN.

Philadelphia, June 18.-The supreme psychological moment in the struggle for the vice presidency was reached this evening,

when Governor Roosevelt showed distinct signs of yielding to Mr. Platt, Mr. Quay and the corrupt corporate influences which

Continued on Page Two.



MAROONED!

"Done by Enemies of McKinley."

BY GENERAL CHARLES H. GROSVENOR.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Philadelphia, June, 18.—Writing at this hour there are no greater indications of a permanent settlement of the vexed question of Vice President than there were

That Roosevelt is being pressed by the following influences is very well First-The demand of Mr. Platt and of the Platt-Quay combination that McKinley shall be forced to take a distasteful running mate of their selection and shall be compelled to recognize their power and influence at this early

period in the campaign. What the particular move beyond this is it is difficult to say, but that there ts the same desperate game being played that four years ago culminated in the deciaration of Mr. Platt that William McKinley was not fit to be President o

the United States everybody knows. Second-The leaders of State delegations who are to some extent the enemie of the administration are unanimous in support of Mr. Roosevelt, and while that gentiemen gives out occasionally that he desires that his nomination, if made at all, shall be made by friends of the President, it is very well understood by every thinking man here on the ground that his nomination would be halled as a victory for the enemies of the administration.

It is altogether probable that before the hour of 12 o'clock to-night shall have sounded there will be a concentration of the administration forces against the Quay-Platt combination candidate.

ROOSEVELT SAYS NEITHER "YES" NOR "NO."

Philadelphia, Pa., June 18.—Governor Roosevelt fought savagely to-day to save itmself from becoming a sacrifice to Senator Platt's desire to slide him out of New York State politics. It seemed to be wasted labor. When the day ended and Roosevelt figured up the result of his censeless struggle, he despaired. This statement, which he issued at 4 o'clock in

mind: "In view of the revival of the talk of myself as a vice presidential candidate. I have this to say: It is impossible too the attitude of those delegates who have

"Moreover, it is not necessary to say how thoroughly I understand the high honor and so honorable that it is well worthy of the ambition of any man in the United "But while I appreciate all this to the

full, I nevertheless feel most deeply that the field of my best usefulness to the pubic and to the party is in New York State, and if the party should see fit to renominate me for Governor I can in that position help the national ticket as in no other

"I very earnestly ask that every friend the conviction that he will be nominated for Vice President. If he is nominated, he will accept. All talk about his refusing to run, even if nominated, is absurd. Here is the precise position of the Governor; it can be depended upon as being absolutely

The Governor believes that even if he escapes the vice presidential nomination he will not be renominated for Governor. Platt and Odell have practically told him so. His failure to get from leading New York tically given up struggling. From now on he will drift with the tide.

he will drift with the tide.

He had a conference to-day with Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, Senator Hanna, Representative Littauer, National Committeeman Gibbs and Chairman Odell of New York. Hanna and Roosevelt did nearly all the talking, Said Hanna;

"Issue a statement, saying you positively won't accept the nomination. That will be in line with what you have said before. Make it strong, so it will convince the peo-ple that, no matter what happens, you won't run."

Representative Littauer: "An appeal now the only thing to do is to say that you won't accept the nomination even if it is tendered to you. If you did refuse to accept, it might kill you, but I would say it

na: "Let's all get together and sup-

Lodge: "Well, nominate Long, if you can." Hanna: "How about Fairbanks?" Lodge. "Nominate him if you can." Other names were mentioned. To all of

port Long.

them Lodge made the same reply, which indicated that he did not believe anybody
but Roosevelt could be nominated.
Roosevelt scarcely spoke during the talk.
Odeil was equally silent.
A few hours later Odell said: "Roosevelt
will be nominated." George E. Roberts, one of the Iowa delegation, who saw Roosevelt to-day, said:
"The Governor told us that he was in an
awful position. He said he wanted to be
Governor of New York again."

Governor of New York again."

When the Governor returned after his unsatisfactory talk with Platt and Odell, Frank W. Platt, the son of the Senator, and Lemuel Ely Quigg saw Roosevelt alone. Young Platt urged Roosevelt to let it be known that he would accept the nomination. Roosevelt angrily declined to consider such a proposition for a moment. Quigg was also anxious that Roosevelt should yield.

To a delegation from South Dakota, which called upon Governor Roosevelt

ly made up my mind."

These remarks were repeated to Mr.
Platt, and he said: "I think that without doubt Mr. Roose-velt will be the candidate for Vice Presi-

ODELL ON ROOSEVELT.

Believes He Would Be the Strongest Candidate. BY BENJAMIN B. ODELL. (Chairman of New York State Committee.)

REPUBLIC SPECIAL Philadelphia, June 18.-The vice yesterday. Governor Roosevelt this afterforth that in his best judgment he believed ne could be of greater service to the Rein New York State than in accepting the office of Vice President. This of course has resulted in a somewhat dis certain, but, notwithstanding the Governor's

certain, but, notwithstanding the Governor's resolution, he is generally regarded as the strongest candidate that could be named. It will require a vast deal of caucusing before the present tangle is unraveled. The New York delegates are respecting Governor Roosevelt's wish. A meeting of the delegation was held to-night, which it had been supposed would determine the course to be followed in the convention, but in view of the Governor's statement this meeting was adjourned until to-morrow. We will wait to see what the other delegations intend to do before settling our own course.

NEGROES THREATEN REVOLT.

They Demand That the Credentials Committee Seat Them.

Philadelphia, June 18 .- A meeting of negroes who are here as delegates or lookers on, was held to-day for the purpose of disussing the action taken by the National Committee in refusing to place on the tem-porary roll the delegates who represented the "Regular Republican Organisation" in

porary roll the delegates who represented the "Regular Republican Organization" in some of the Southern States.

William Copeland, formerly member of the Ohio Legislature, acted as chairman. Among the twenty-five or thirty present were J. A. Brown and W. H. Clifford, S. H. Thomas of Ohio, Charles Anderson of New York. Fruce Boyle of New York and Marshall of Illinois. Several speches were made, and 'he sentiment was in favor of sustaining the position of National Chairman Hanna and Secretary Dick regarding the matter, and it was resolved to bring to bear all the presence possible upon the Committee on Credentials to induce the members to reverse the action of the National Committee and to recognize the delegates of the so-called "regular organization."

It was asserted that if this was not done, that if the "Lily White" Republicans were accorded representation, the effect among negro voters not only in the South, but also in the North, would be manifest in the next election.

MRS. FOSTER FOR DOLLIVER.

She Thinks He Is Next to Roosevelt.

Philadelphia, June 18.—Among the most to-day was Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, president of the Women's Republican League. She is

THE LATEST CANDIDATE

The Virginias Are for Senator Scott.

date for Vice President is Senator N. B. Scott of West Virginia. Senator Scott was which called upon Governor Roosevelt about noon, he said:
"Gentlemen, I am placed in a great and serious quandary."
When one of the delegation asked: "Will you refuse?" the Governor flushed and then said slowly:
"I don't see how I could," and then solic ague, Senator Stephen B. Eiking.